## THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. (ESTABLISHED 1877.)

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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT. MONEY seni us, otherwise than by registered letter, postal not.s. postal money order, or draft on New Fork, will be at the risk of the sender.

AGENTS .- We employ no agents. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has many volunteer canvassers, and they are generally honest and faithful; but persons who confide their subscriptions to them must be their own at present. Sudges of their responsibility. The paper will be sent only on receipt of the subscription price.

ADDRESSES, RENEWALS, Etc.-Addresses will should in every case give the old as well as new address In renewing, subscribers should be careful to send us the label on the last paper received, and specify any corrections or changes they desire made in name or ad-

CORRESPONDENCE.—Correspondence is solicited from every section in regard to Grand Army, Pension, Military, Agricultural, Industrial and Household enallers, and letters to the Editor will always receive grompt attention. Write on ONE SIDE of the paper only. We do not return communications or manuscripts unless they are accompanied by a request to that effect and the necessary postage, and under no circumstances guarantes their publication at any special date. Address all communications to

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C. ENTERED AT THE WASHINGTON POST OFFICE AS EECOND CLASS MATTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 29, 1886.

### ARTICLES FORTHCOMING

UP THE KANAWHA-A thrilling story of the dash of a Government Transport past the blazing muskets of Jenkins's Confederate steamer Victor, No. 2.

SUNDAY AT SHILOH-An officer of Buckland's Brigade resents the charge of a "surprise." By Maj. J. A. Bering, 48th Ohio.

services of the 125th Pa. in that battle. By Col. Jacob Higgins, 125th Pa. \* SIMPLE DAN"-A short story of the war. By Mrs. C. Brown, Londonderry, O.

THE CLUB AT GETTYSBURG. A thrill ing sketch of the services of the Second Corp. in this buttle. By a "Jersey Subaltern."

# THE BATTLE OF ATLANTA.

By MAJ.-GEN. M. D. LEGGETT.

NEXT WEEK.

Next week we shall give the first instalment of Gen. M. D. Leggett's admirable account of the great battle before Atlanta-July 22, 1864. Gen. Leggett commanded the Third Division of the Seventeenth Corps in this battle. It was one of the very first to encounter the enemy's furious onset, and it fought clear through the engagement, firitself admirably.

The article will be well illustrated by interesting.

# HANCOCK AT GETTYSBURG.

By Gen. Francis A. Walker.

We have to congratulate the readers of contributions from Gen. Francis A. Walker, a soldier of brilliant record, and a scholar and statistician of the highest rank. In 1861 & Hear, of Boston, and at the first call for troops, enlisted in the 15th Mass., of which duct reached the grade of Major the following year. In 1863 he was appointed Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of undiminished zeal and ability. Lieutenant-Colonel, and assigned to the Second Corps. He served in this capacity on the staffs of Couch, Warren, and Hancock, tered out with the rank of Brevet Brigadier General, having the reputation of being one was captured at Ream's Station and confined in Libby Prison until October, 1863.

In 1869 he was made Chief of the National Bureau of Statistics, and in 1870 appointed Superintendent of the Ninth Census. Finishworld, he accepted in 1873 the Chair of Political Economy and History in the Shefappointed Superintendent of the Tenth Ceasus. He has been for some years Presi-

HANCOCK AT GETTYSBURG.

No man now living is so well qualified to write on this theme as Gen. Walker, and our readers may expect an article of unusual merit and interest.

#### FAGOTS FROM THE CAMPFIRE. offered for the small sum of 50 cents, or free for

a club of five new yearly subscribers to THE

this book can fail to be deeply interested, as the most thrilling adventures and hair-breadth escapes are told in a way to bring back vividly to the mind the days of '61-5. WORLD'S CYCLOPEDIA. We have secured a new supply of this most | President by Commander H. Clay Hall:

excellent work, which is in itself a small library. It contains a wealth of information which cannot be thoroughly realized until the book is inspected. It will be sent to any person sending us a club of six new subscribers, and will be sent in conjunction with THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for one year fer \$1.60.

## THE G.A.R. WATCH.

Send 10 pre-paid yearly subscribers to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE and secure one of these reliable and handsome, stem-winding, nickel watches, which are manufactured expressly for us by the celebrated Waterbury Watch Company of Connecticut. The price of the watch and a year's subscription to the paper is \$3.50. Send for samples to aid you in canvassing for

## THE RED ACORN.

This most interesting and ably-written work, by John McElroy, is now having a very large sule, and the new edition will soon be UNE and secure a copy.

SOLDIERS NOT INDIFFERENT. The plea now made by the Congressmen who are anxious to avoid a vote on pension legislation is that the soldiers of the country are satisfied with what has been done for them, and are indifferent to any further measures of relief. This pretext is being worked to its utmost to chill the earnestness of real friends of the soldier, and to afford his enemies an excuse for denying him his

Nothing can be farther from the truth. Never in the history of the country has there been a time when so large a proportion of the soldiers have been so earnest in their desire for just pension legislation as they are

But there is not a man among the survivors of the Union armies who does not be changed as often as desired, but each subscriber | know of broken-down comrades who are now eating the bitter bread of want and penuty.

> There is a not a man of them who does not know possibly a score of men who gave invaluable service to the country, but who, because of the strains of that service, are now disabled from earning a support for themselves and their families, and who are languishing in destitution because of the failure of the Government to do its duty by

No one knows better than the ex-soldiers of the country how many faithful soldiers are suffering bitterly because the Government withholds what is due them; how many soldiers' wives and widows, children and orphans go hungry and cold, without decent clothing, without fire, medicines or household necessaries, because of the insufficiency and injustice of the pension laws.

No men know so well as old soldiers the suffering caused by the Government's failure to keep its promises, because no men are doing so much by contributions of money. food, clothing and personal attention to make Brigade. By Capt. Fred Ford, of the good the Government's short-comings and relieve the distress that it should relieve.

Every G.A.R. Post, every Woman's Relief Corps, and every Camp of the Sons of Veterans in this country is doing a vast amount AT ANTIETAM-A spirited account of the of work and spending large sums of money which it indignantly feels should be done and spent by the United States.

> All these are watching the proceedings of Congress with anxious interest to see what will be done toward redeeming the honor of the Nation in fulfilling its obligations to its soldiers. They are watching their own Representatives to see what they are doing to make good their lavish protestations of love for the soldier during the campaign when they were candidates. These gentlemen can rest assured that every act of theirs during the present Congress, every speech made on pension matters, or every failure to speak when they should have spoken, every vote and every failure to vote on pension propositions is being canvassed and debated with an earnestness not aroused by any other issue, and that the results of those debates will be felt unmistakably in the campaigns

It is not too late yet for those who have ing some of the last shots. It acquitted been remiss to bring forth fruits meet for repentance. Much will be forgiven those who will unite in urging forward and in maps and diagrams, and will be intensely passing a bill which will embody the recommendations of the G.A.R. National Pension

THE NEW YORK ENCAMPMENT. The proceedings of the Encampment of New York make pleasant reading, for the meeting was unusually large and the earnestness and harmony of those in attendance THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE upon the fact very gratifying to all well-wishers of the that we have secured a promise of several Order. In assigning causes for this we must not fail to give due credit to the able administration of Department Commander H. Gen, Walker was in the law office of Deveus | Clay Hall, who labored wisely, earnestly and well during his term of office for the Mr. Devens was Colonel. He was soon ap- upbuilding and strengthening of the Order. pointed Sergeant-Major, and by good con- It is assuring to feel that he has a worthy successor, who will carry on the work with Comrade J. I. Sayles, who was elected

Department Commander, after an exciting successively, until 1865, when he was mus- but very good-natured contest, is a successful lawyer of Rome, and is now in his 43d of the most efficient staff officers in the entire | year. He enlisted April 29, 1861, in the 17th army. He was wounded at Chancellorsville; N. Y., and served with it through the siege of Yorktown and the Peninsular campaign. After his discharge he read law, and in 1866 graduated from the Albany Law School. iug up this great work in a manner that won He has achieved especial prominence as a him applause from statisticians all over the criminal lawyer. In person he is tall and stout, weighing nearly 300 pounds, and field Scientific School, and in 1880 he was bearing much resemblance to President Cleveland. He is very popular with all who dent of the Massachusetts Institute of know him, and has been an active G.A.R. Technology. The title of his first article man for many years. He is one of the charter members of Skillin Post, No. 47, of

Charles A. Orr, the Senior Vice Commander, and who was elected almost unanimously, was a private in Co. G, 87th N. Y. and saw much hard fighting. He has been This most exciting book of adventure is now a member of the New York Assembly, and is now Clerk of Eric County.

The Encampment indorsed Gen. John A. NATIONAL TRIBUNE. No soldier who reads Reynolds for Commander-in-Chief.

Among the more notable acts of the Encampment was the adoption of the following resolutions, and their transmission to the

Whereas it is proper that veterans, irrespective of party, should recognize anything done by a public official which demonstrates his intentions to carry out the promise made to the men who dared death

for their country; and Whereas we have reason to believe, through declarations and actions, that the Hon. Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, means to carry out the principle that veterans, when competent, are entitled to recognition because of service rendered the country in time of war; therefore,

Resolved. That the Department of New York Grand Army of the Republic, representing an organized body of 35,000 veterans of the war, in annual session assembled in New York city, April 21, 1886, view his course in this respect with satisfaction, and hereby puts itself on record as approving the conscientious discharge of this patriotic duty, believing it to be the wish of the President that the have been preserved, and the integrity and life of letter and spirit of all enactments in favor of the veteran shall be faithfully carried out by all those in subordinate authority having power of appointexhausted. Send \$1 to THE NATIONAL TRIB- ment, employment, or retention in the service of the Government under his Administration.

THE POLICY OF RETALIATION. The exclusion of at least some of the products of the countries which have placed the produce of our farms under a ban is imperatively demanded by our National dignity and our National interests. Just now such a course would be a wise one as an economical policy, for the supplying of our people with the excluded products would have to be done at home, and would give employment to our idle workingmen, set many of our factories to running full time,

and open up an active market for our farm

If this exclusion were made permanent it would not be a matter of regret, but quite otherwise. There is nothing that France Germany, Austria or Italy sells us but what we can produce as well, if not better, at home. In every conceivable way it is better that we should be supplied by people within our own boundaries with all that we now buy from those countries. If by shutting off their market here we force the producers of certain articles to come to this country we are still largely the gainers. So long as these manufacturers are in their own country they are uncertain customers for our products. We must compete for their trade with the serfs of Russia and the wretchedly-paid peasants of Hindoostan. If they settle here they must buy the products of our own

We would bring a great number of manufacturers and skilled operatives here if we would make such an exclusion. The American market is the best foreign market that the European countries have, and if it were shut up to any class of goods a large proportion of the manufacturers engaged in producing them would either have to go out of business or remove hither. Take, for example, France: Her exports to this country are annually valued at from \$60,000,000 to \$80,600,000 a year, or from 10 to 12 per cent of her entire foreign trade. To cut off this trade, or any considerable portion of it, would be to threaten her manufacturers with bankruptcy, which they could only avoid by having those representing one-tenth of the production remove their establishments to this country. The benefit of having this enormous amount distributed every year among our own people instead of being sent abroad need only be alluded to to be appreciated.

Let us take for consideration the annual values of the leading articles that we import

from France:	
Silk goods	\$14,500,000
Woolen goods	19,000,000
Manufactures of leather	6,000,000
Cotton goods	2,000,000
Ornamental feathers	2,250,000
Wines and liquors	2,000,000
Imitation jewelry	1,700,000
Bonnets and artificial flowers	1,000,000
Fancy goods and buttons	1,500,000
Glassware and pottery	1,000,000
It would be of immense advantage	ge to this

country if the importation of every one of these articles was prohibited. We have already demonstrated that American taste and skill are entirely adequate to the production of every one of them with the same high grade of excellence and elegance that now distinguishes their production in France, and would require but little stimulus to make the American goods definitely supersede their French rivals.

Germany sells us every year \$65,000,000 worth of goods, or one-ninth of all the goods she sells abroad. These consist mainly of cotton and woolen goods, wines, beer, albums, china, glass and porcelain ware, chemicals and beet sugar, all of which can be produced as well and as cheaply in this country as in the Kaiser's realm. To bave us adopt a policy against her producers similar to that she has pursued against ours, would be to bring great distress upon them, and prostrate industries she has carefully fostered. She, of all Nations, while the most irritating in her treatment of us, would suffer most from retaliation, and any show of a serious intention on our part to adopt such a course would create a panic from one end of the Empire to the other.

We are better prepared to enter upon a struggle of this kind than any of the Nations who are insulting us by their edicts of prohibition. The reason is that while we are selling them goods that have little if any profit, they are selling us goods upon which they make large profits.

The profit to an American farmer on the bushel of wheat or corn he raises for Euro pean market is almost insignificant in its smallness. But there is a wide margin in the bottle of wine that the German vinegrower produces for the American market. The Kansas wheat grower will not suffer anything like as much by being shut out of a market as the French or German wooler manufacturer would.

All that is needed on the part of Congress is a little spirit and resolution. It can force a repeal or radical modification within six months of every prohibition edict now in force, if it will show an earnest purpose of holding the Nations who are discriminating against it to a strict account.

## LADIES' AID SOCIETIES.

In 1880 an Order was organized to bear the same relation to the Sons of Veterans that the Woman's Relief Corps does to the G.A.R. Its full title is "Ladies' Aid Societies of the Sons of Veterans; U. S. A.," and it has become quite strong in Eastern Pennsylvania and elsewhere. It is doing well nearly everywhere where there are flourishing Camps of the Sons of Veterans. The principles and objects of the Order and the requirements for membership are officially stated as follows:

PRINCIPLES. Section 1. A firm belief and trust in Almighty God, and a realization that under His beneficen care and guidance the free institutions of our land -by the assistance and sacrifices of our soldiersthe Nation maintained.

Sec. 2. True allegiance to the Government of the United States of America, and a respect for and devotion and fidelity to its Constitution and laws with a firm opposition to anything that may tend passage of such a law.

to weaken its loyalty, or in any manner impair the efficiency and permanency of our National Union OBJECTS.

Sec. 1. To assist the Sons of Veterans in keeping green the memories of our soldiers and their sacri fices for the maintenance of the Union. Sec. 2. To aid and assist the Sons of Veterans i all their objects, both financially and otherwise. Sec. 3. To aid and assist worthy and needy mem-

pers of our Society. Sec. 4. To inculcate true patriotism and love of country, not only among our membership, but all the people of our land, and to spread and sustain the doctrine of equal rights, universal liberty and justice to all.

MEMBERSHIP.

Our membership is made up as follows: First. Of the daughters, not less than 16 years of age, of deceased or honorably-discharged soldiers, sailors or marines, who served in the Union army or navy during the civil war of 1861-'65. Second. Of the wives of Sons of Veterans. Third. Of the wives of all veteran soldiers, sail-

ors and marines, as the same are above defined and Due provision is also made to render the Associa-

tion perpetual in genealogical order according to established rules. The Commandery-in-Chief of the Sons of

Veterans has formally indorsed the Order. The National President is Miss Laura F Martin, Lancaster, Pa., who will answer all inquiries concerning the Order.

REPORT ON THE CONDITION OF YEL

LOWSTONE PARK. The Secretary of the Interior has transmitted to Congress the report of Special Agent W. H. Phillips, of Washington, relative to the administration of affairs in the Yellowstone National Park. He reports the existence of certain great evils which should be corrected. There appears to be a conflict of Federal authority and Territorial jurisdiction exercised by Wyoming inconsistent with good Government. It appears also that under the failure to prohibit the killing of bears with in the limits of the park, hunters have slaughtered the elk, buffalo and mountain sheep. Mr. Phillips recommends as a cure for this evil the absolute prohibition o the carrying of all firearms into the park.

He also reports that, in strict violation of the rules of the Interior Department, liquor is openly sold at all the hotels and at the Geyser Basins; not only at hotels, but at low groggeries intoxicating liquors are publicly sold at all times. To this abuse most of the disorder in the park is attributed.

Mr. Phillips strenuously opposes the building of railroads through the park, and points out the evils that would follow such an in-

As to leases for hotels, Mr. Phillips reports great confusion, and that parties have erected buildings without reference to authority. assuming that once erected these structures would not be disturbed. He recommends the removal of all unauthorized buildings.

The report is well written, clear, terse and forceful in style, and presents an amount of thoroughly digested information concerning the great park that must be of the greatest use to Congress and others. The selection of Mr. Phillips for the work was evidently a very happy one.

ABSURD. A strong endeavor is made to prejudice the public mind against the repeal of the unjust limitation to the arrears law by denouncing it as "a claim agents' raid on the Treasury." This is highly absurd. Only a very ignorant man will fail to understand that pension attorneys cannot have a dollar's worth of interest in the passage of such a law. Their fee is the same whether the claimant gets arrears or not. Whether he is allowed \$5, \$500 or \$5,000 they cannot get a cent beyond their prescribed fee of \$25 Every cent of the extra millions which the passage of such an act will take out of the Treasury will go straight into the pockets of the pensioners, without one penny being diverted to the enrichment of the attorneys or agents of any kind. The pension attorneys have as little pecuniary interest in it as they have in the passage of the bill for raising the pensions of widows and dependent relatives from \$8 to \$12 a month, which while paying those deserving ones an additional sum aggregating estimated at \$66,000,-000 a year, does not give pension attorneys an extra cent.

A CARDINAL PRINCIPLE. One cardinal fact in our National economics should always be kept in mind. That is, that so long as we exchange crude products for the manufactured products of other nations, just so long we will lose money. Whenever we trade a bushel of wheat for a yard or yards of French cloth, we lose by the transaction-no matter what the prices may be. The reason is, that we trade the thing upon which there is the least profit for a thing upon which the profit is large. There is a smaller margin of profits in the production of grain than in any other form of human industry. The reason that the European Governments are willing to admit

our grain, but not our pork, is that there is a larger profit in bork-raising than in grainraising, and they want that profit for their Our policy toward them should be precisely what theirs is toward us-that is, shut out of our markets the goods upon which they make the most money. Then our own people will be enriched by the manufacture of the profitable goods, and our home markets for our agricultural products.

NO ARMY MULE THIS WEEK,

A combination of circumstances has prevented John McElroy from furnishing an instalment of the "Reminiscences of an Army Mule" this week, but he will be on hand next week with an unusually good chapter to make up for the omission.

Ask your Congressman to do all he can to insure the adoption of the National G.A.R Pension Committee's recommendations Write to him yourself, encourage your comrades to do likewise; have your Post memorialize him on the subject, and in this way show him that the soldiers of the country are warmly in earnest in their wish for the

CONGRESSMAN J. C. BURROWS, of Michigan, introduced two bills, Monday of this week, calculated to protect pensioners from injustice resulting from being erroneously dropped from the pension rolls. The first provides that when a soldier shall have been dropped, and upon application for restoration it shall be found that, not only is he under the disability for which he drew a pension, but has other disabilities, he shall not only be restored, but that his rating shall be increased to correspond to the newlydiscovered disability.

The second bill provides that where a pensioner shall have been dropped from the roll and shall be subsequently restored, he shall be paid the amount lost by the suspension and interest upon the same.

The bills were appropriately referred.

A MAN has to drink 31 gallons of beer before he contributes \$1 to the United States Treasury. As even a "stove-pipe" of beer contains much less than a pint there are from 12 to 20 glasses in every gallon, with an average, say, of 16. Therefore, there are about 500 glasses in a barrel, so that the contribution to the Treasury of the man who pays five cents for a glass of beer is a fifth of a cent, of which one-fifth goes into the pension fund. That is, a man must drink at least 25 glasses of beer before he contributes one cent toward keeping a disabled soldier out of the poorhouse, or saving the widow and orphans of such from becoming a town

IF YOUR neighbor opposes pensions to the soldiers on the ground of burdening the people with taxation, ask him how much he or anyone that he knows is paying into the Government's coffers. This will be enough. He is probably not paying a cent, unless he smokes cigars or drinks beer or whisky. Even then he has to do a good deal of both to pay a very little money into the Treasury. He has to drink a gallon of whisky before he pays 90 cents, or four kegs of beer before he pays \$1. He would not get his beer or whisky or cigars a cent cheaper if the taxes were taken off. The difference in the cost would go to increase the profits of the men who make and sell beer, whisky and cigars.

ONE of the very brightest papers west of the Mississippi River is the Argus, of Fargo, Dak., of which Maj. A. W. Edwards-a veteran with a fine record-is the Editor. The office was recently totally destroyed by fire, but that did not daunt the plucky Major for an instant, and the paper is keener and newsier than ever.

Life has this dialogue between two inti-

Miss A .- "I hear you are to be congratu-

Miss B .- "Not at all, I assure you." Miss A .- "Then you are engaged to Jones,

REMIND the grumbler at pensions that he has to smoke 1,000 cigarets before he pays 50 cents of taxes into the United States Treasury. And of this only about 10 cents goes into the pension fund. The other 40 cents goes to pay the bondholder, the Army and Navy, and the Civil Service officials.

GERMANY is imitating the English colonial and trade policy with slavish fidelity. Her gunboats have just bombarded a little town on the coast of Africa, and afterwards the marines landed to complete the work of

THE amendment which cut off the widow of a soldier from receiving the benefit of the increased pension unless she were married to him at the time he incurred his disability, was the work of Hon. A. J. Warner, of Ohio.

THE prospects are brilliant that the majority in Congress will fail to agree on any tariff legislation this session. So much the better for the business interests of the coun-

COLORADO is not doing badly in helping maintain a double standard. Her mines produced last year \$5,000,000 in gold to \$13,500,000 in silver.

LET the watchword be "Concentrate all effort on the recommendations of the G.A.R. Committee on Pensions."

Be sure that you do not let yourself miss an issue of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE at this time, when there is so much of importance to the soldier impending in Congress. Now is the time of all others when no soldier can afford to do without a single number of the paper.

# THE BEST WAR HISTORY

one man's partial and prejudiced accountit is not a special panegyric of this or that General, who is exalted as a demi-god at the expense of all his associates and subordinates-but it is the plain, unvarnished testimony of the tens of thousands of men who carried the muskets that shot the life out of the rebellion, who trod the weary firm being Dillon & Swayne. marches, who dug the rifle-pits, and who exposed their bodies to the flerceness of the elements and the dangers of rebel shot and shell. This testimony of "a cloud of witnesses" has value that no individual narrais now subscribed for regularly by every oricalisth association, North and South, and by most of the public libraries in all parts of the country

It is invaluable to put into the hands of children, who are eager to read the history of the great struggle, and every family which has sons should have it. Boys will read stories of adventure-it is a natural, healthy taste—and it is infinitely better to provide for them what is wholesome and instructive, than to let them surfeit their minds with the harmful stuff found in the majority of the so-called "bovs' books." THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE only costs Two

will make such rich returns.

MRS. SHERWOOD'S POEMS. We have on hand still a number of copies of Mrs. Sherwood's exquisite lyrics, which we will

#### RECENT LITERATURE.

PALES OF ECCENTRIC LIFE. By Wm. A. Hammond and Clara Lanza. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. For sale by Erentano, Washington, D. C. Price 25 cents. Dr. Hammond's novels have been such unqualified successes that he has ventured into the short-story field, and this book is an interesting collection of these, written by himself

The Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institu-

tion for 1884 is just out, and it is a volume that

to the public generally. Aside from the review

and daughter.

embraces an epitome of the results of research in various fields for the extension of knowledge, showing gratif advances and great activity in many directors. The list of books and ns. The list of books and treatises published during the year, classified under appropriate heads, alone makes the volume a very valuable contribution to bibliography. The variety of subjects under consideration and the vast amount of work in progress by the Bureau of Ethnology is especially noticeable, and includes exhaustive studies of the aboriginal languages of the country, a systematic investigation of the antiquities of the continent, and kindred subjects. The field work in American paleontology was vast in extent and very important in results, while the vigor of the Fish Commission work will challenge admiration among lovers of practical science everywhere. In geography and meteorology the reviews show marked progress towards a perfect map of the world and new light upon the phenomena of storms. An interesting feature of the volume is an appendix, embracing several papers calculated to interest others than those strictly classed as scientists. These papers relate to anthropology and are piously illustrated. They are articles entitled "Antiquities at Pantaleon, Guatemala," by Charles E. Vreeland and J. F. Bransford; The Guesde Collection of Antiquities in Pointe-a-Pitre, Guadaloupe," by Otis T. Mason; Ancient Mounds in Clinton County, Michigan," by M. T. Leach; "Ancient Forts in Ogemaw County. Michigan," by M. T. Leach; Sketch of Flint Ridge, Licking County, Ohio, by Charles M. Smith; and "Earthworks and Mounds in Miami County, Ohio," by E. T. Wiltheiss. The volume as a whole does great credit to Prof. Baird, the Institution, and the

liberal spirit of the Nation. The Keynote is the name of one of the most charming weeklies in the country. It is an especially pleasant visitor to every one who is interested in music, literature, the drama and art, for it gives an admirable budget of chat concering these, and its information is always fresh, entertaingly served, and reliable. It is published in New York city at 10 cents a week. New Music .- "Honor to the Brave," "Rest, Comrades, Rest." and "Great God of Nature." By Mrs. M. E. Mayo. Published by the author at Blue Hill, Me.

The Forum.-The Experiment of a Popular Government, by C. T. Congdon; How I was Educated, by President F. A. P. Barnard : Would We Do It Again, by Edward Cary; The Future of Arctic Exploration, by Lieut. A. W. Parton; Do We Need a Metallic Currency? by John F. Hume; Cremation Nevertheless, by a critical condition. Rev. John W. Chadwick: Contemporary Supernaturalism, by Moncure D. Conway; What Rights Have Laborers, by W. A. Croffut, L. F.

#### CAPTURING A LOCOMOTIVE.

All persons wishing to engage in the canvass of this thrilling book will find it to their advantage to address THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for terms, etc. It is one of the best-selling books of the times, and those already engaged in its sale are highly gratified at the handsome returns made. We also send the book as a premium for eight new subscribers, or for \$2 in conjunction with a year's subscription to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

"FREE-TRADE FOLLY,"

By Robert P. Porter. This admirable little work, which is full of interesting facts and arguments, will be sent to any address, upon receipt of 20 cents, by THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. It should be in the hands of every one.

The best way to help the soldiers is to extend the circulation of THE NATIONAL TRIB-

KIND WORDS W. B. Graves, Marysville, Mo.: Although

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. BETTER THAN DINNER. Henry Arzt, Co. K. 1st W. Va., Canton, O.: would rather miss a good dinner when I am right hungry than miss a copy of THE NA-

IT PAYS TO TAKE IT. Frank W. Halfman, Port Huron, Mich., writes to thank THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for information that enabled his mother to secure her long-delayed pension. Her claim was rejected by the Commissioner, but learning from THE TRIBUNE that she could appeal to the Secretary of the Interior, she did so, and her claim was allowed.

#### PERSONAL. Gen. Wager Swayne, who has been in Washing-

ton for several days assisting in the investigation of

the labor troubles by Representative Curtin's special committee, is a lawyer who has risen to the very highest rounds of the ladder by sheer force of ability, character, and conscientious effort. He is the son of the late Justice Noah H. Swayne, of the United States Supreme Court, a man eminent for his legal learning, and one of President Lincoln's most trusted advisers during the whole course of the martyr President's Administration. "Ohio in the War" pronounces him "the foremost among the citizens of Ohio in putting that State in effective shape for the great struggle." Gen. Wager Swayne entered thearmy as Major of the 43d Ohio, having previously refused the Coloneley and Lieutenant-Coloneley, in order that his regiment might have the benefit of West Point graduates in training it for the field. His Colonel-J. L. Kirby Smith-was killed in the battle of Corinth, and his Lieutenant-Colonel-Walter F. Herrick-was promoted to Brigadier-General, which promoted Maj. Swayne to the Colonelcy, position that he held with credit to himself until he was promoted to a Brigadier, and subsequently to Major-General of volunteers and Colonel in the Regular Army. He was in Pope's campaign against New Madrid, under Rosecrans at Corinth and Iuka, and with the Army of the Tennessee on the Atlanta campaign, the march to the sea, and the march through the Carolinas. He was especially commended for gallantry at Resaca, where he led his men across a bridge swept by a storm of rebel buling of the Salkehatchie he was struck by a piece of Salkehatchie he was struck by a piece of EATON.—Maj. Solon Eaton died April 4 at Addishell, which inflicted so severe a wound that an montin 1858, and later at Harvard law school. When THE BEST WAR HISTORY

amputation of the right leg was necessary. After the rebellion broke out he gave up the law and raised Co. K, 2d Vt., and became its Captain. He in popular estimation as the best obtainable ery, Ala., as Assistant Commissioner of Refugees, history of the war. This is because it is no Freedmen and Abandoned Lands. Returning home, he resumed the practice of the law, and rose home, he resumed the practice of the law, and rose in his profession with the greatest rapidity. For cer. He was a brave soldier, a genial, courteous the last few years there have been few great cor- gentleman, and his death at the early age of 49 is poration suits in any part of the country in which Gen. Swayne has not appeared on one side or the other. He is now living in New York, and is associated in business with Hon, J. F. Dillon, formerly Circuit Judge of the United States, the style of the

Col. M. S. Quay, State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, has been seriously ill at his home in Beaver, but is recovering.

Col. Jasper M. Dresser, of Lafayette, Ind., whose famous "Dresser's battery" made for itself a place tive can have. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE in history, was in Washington last week for the first time since the war. He was at the breaking Deout of the war a clerk in the Land Department, enjoying the distinction of being the first clerk apenjoying the distinction of being the first clerk ap-pointed under a Republican Administration. He 1864, in the 107th Ohio, was transferred in June, 1865, to the 25th Ohio, and honorably discharged was likewise a member of the National Rifles, June 18, 1866. During his service in the army he contracted the disease which terminated his life, tions of the District. President Lincoln's call for 75,000 three-months' men was published April 15. 1861, and by 9 o'clock of the same morning most of Department ready for duty at the front. It was the first company mustered into the Government service, and not only that, but was also the first | Keokuk. company from the North to enter upon Virginia soil. The National Rides passed over the bridge CENTS A WEEK, so that every one can afford and marched toward Alexandria at midnight, and to provide himself and his family with what | Ellsworth and his men came over about five hours later. Col. Dresser says that there is nothing he is much more proud of than the fact that he was the third man in his command to set foot on secession soil with gun "at ready," and the Stars and Stripes to guide. During the four years hard fighting sell, handsomely bound, for the small sum of | which he saw after he marched over the Potomae \$1, or elegantly decorated in blue and gold for and into the Old Dominion, he was under fire on no less than 103 different occasions. At the con- Minn., and was mustered out July 11, 1865.

clusion of the war he returned to his former home in Tippecanoe County, Ind., and has been in bustness there ever since. Col. Dresser is a great admirer of Gen. Logan, and appears to have much faith that Indiana, in common with almost all the Western States, will come solidly to the front for

Logan for President in 1888. Every one in the Treasury Department is pleased to know that the bill to place the name of Capt. John G. Burrill on the pension rolls passed last week both branches of Congress. Capt. Burrill became almost totally blind while a clerk in the Bond will commend itself not only to scientists but | Division, and has since become more and more helpless. He is now entirely disabled. The report of the business affairs of the institution by the of the House Committee on his case constitutes the Secretary, Prof. Spencer F. Baird, the volume | highest compliment to his record as a soldier. It was at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain that he sustained the injury that has culminated in the loss of his eyesight. He entered the service as a private in 1861, became a First Lieutenant, and the records show that he participated in many of the principal engagements of the war, both in the East and West. He was at Cheat Mountain, Greenbrier and Winchester, in McClellan's battles on the Peninsula, at Antietam and Fredericksburg in the East, and at Vicksburg siege, New Hope Church, Big Shanty, Ackworth and Kenesaw Mountain in the West, performing every duty, in the words of Gen. Kimball, "most gallantly, willingly and efficiently, regardless of peril or fatigue."

An Enoch Arden has been found in San Francisco. He left his wife many years ago, fought on the Union side during the war, wenf to Ireland, and finally got back home again, only to find that his wife had married a Mr. Alexander. The man procured a pistol and was about to shoot Mr. Alexander, when he was arrested, and then his story came out in court. Among the survivors of the 7th N. Y. is the effi-

ceint Chief of the Document Division in the Smithsonian Institution, Mr. T. R. Turnbull, who subsequently became an officer in another regiment and served throughut the war with credit to himself and honor to his country.

Commander R. F. Tobin, of the Massachusette G.A.R., is in the city. After long delay Gen. W. S. Rosecrans was last week confirmed by the Senate as Register of the

Treasury, to which position he was appointed by the President eight months ago. Mrs. George B. McCleilan will go to Europe with her daughter and son after the latter is graduated at Princeton in June. She will be welcomed by the French Princes who were her husband's asso-

ciates and warm friends. Comrade R. T. Powell, of the Pension Office, has been ill for the past three weeks, and we are happy to state that he is out again and able to attend to his work. This Comrade Powell is the famous little "Red Cap," of Andersonville. He had a strange and varied experience in the war of the rebellion, having enlisted when only 13 years of age and served through the war. He was a prisoner about 10 months, and the only survivor of 19 of his company who were incarcerated in Ander-

Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain, of Maine, the galant commander of the First Brigade of the Fifth Corps, is having a sad time of it. The drain upon his system of his terrible wounds has taken him Greely; Victor Hugo as a Citizen, by James | to Jacksonville, Fla., and there his wife was taken down with pneumonia, and still lies at the hotel in

> The report is that Gen. Sherman will pass the Summer in Marietta, Pa., with his daughter, Mrs. Thackara, who will make her home there.

> Col. Truman H. Allen, who has been appointed Pension Agent at San Francisco, is a native of New York, about 53 years old, and has been 10 years in California. He was not only indersed by all the leading citizens of the West, by many members of the Legislatures of California and Nevada, and officers of those States, by Justice Field of the Supreme Court, but also by many of the Grand Army Posts in the West. He served with distinction as Captain of Co. K, 22d N. Y. Cav. during the war of the rebellion, and was honorably discharged because of physical disability on account of wounds received in battle. In 1882 he was elected Clerk of the Court of Alameda County, California, overcoming a large Republican majority. He served his term with great credit to himself and to his party, and returned to make an honest livelihood by carrying on his trade of blacksmith. It is said that when he was notified of his appointment he was hard at work at his anvil. He is a man of undoubted worth, of sterling integrity and great force of character, and it gives us pleasure to voice the sentiment of his army comrades in congratulating the Administration upon his appointment.

## MUSTERED OUT.

CANNON.—At Trenton, N. J., April 21, Col. Gar-ret S. Cannon, of Eordentown, N. J. He was for a number of years the Prosecutor of the Pleas of Eurlington County, and was a Director of the money is scarce, the boys must and will have fordentown Bank, City Solicitor, and a member of the Board of Managers of the New Jersey Asylum for the Insane. He was a prominent Democrat.
RONE.—At his home in Philadelphia, April 20, by
suicide, Charles S. Rone, formerly of Co. A, 2d Mass. He was a shoemaker by trade, had been severely wounded, and on the pension roll. He had been ill for a long time, which so affected his spirits that he drank a fatal draft of arsenical liquor. HARMER.-Jarius Harmer died March 20 at Vancouver, Wash, Ter., aged 42. He served in Co. D., 35th Wis., Department of the Gulf, and was discharged in March, 1866, at Brewnsville, Tex. He was an honored member of Ellsworth Pest, No. 2, G.A.R., of Washington Territory.

Newton, -In Montague, Mass., March 26, Horace Newton, Co. F, 52d Mass., aged 44. His funeral was attended by Armstrong Post, No. 150, of which he was a member. He leaves six brothers and five sisters. Three of the brothers served in the late Luce.-At Ottawa, Kan., April 11, Robert Luce,

amilialy known as "Grandpa Luce." Born in September, 1788, he was the son of a soldier of the Revolutionary war, and was himself a soldier of the war of 1812. He was captured by the British at Fort Erie, and held a prisoner of war at Halifex nine months. His death occurred after a brief illness of less than one week. His health had been remarkably good, and he was contemplating a trip to California during the Summer. Geo, H. Thomas Post, No. 18, turned out in force to attend his

SHARPE.-At her home in Kingston, N. Y., April 24, Mrs. Helen Hasbroucke Sharpe, mother of Gen. oo. H. Sharpe, formerly of the 120th N. Y. Mrs. Sharpe was distinguished for her services for the soldiers during the war. She gained a national reputation by presiding over the famous Knickereker kitchen of the great Sanitary Fair held in New York. She was in her 89th year at the time of LOWRY .- At his home in Indiana, Pa., April 23, of

neumonia contracted while attending a funeral, John Lowry, formerly a private in the 206th Pa., of which regiment he was made Quartermaster. He was born near Indiana 54 years ago, and bred a lawyer. At the time of his death he was editor of the Indiana Times, and Representative of his County in the Pennsylvania Legislature. DECKER.—At Tupper's Plains, O., April 13, Benamin Decker, Co. B, 75th Ohio, aged 58. He ensted at the beginning of the war, and served until discharged for disability about two years later. Funeral by Capt. Keyes Post, No. 302, Department of Ohio, of which he was a member.

NEPHEW.-B. F. Nephew, Co. A, 41st Ohio, died

April 15, at Orangeville, O., aged 58. He was a member of McFarland Post, No. 291, G.A.R. Honges,—Perry Hodges, Co. H, 30th Ind., died recently at Kenesaw, Neb., aged 63. He was a good was at the first Buil Ren and afterward was prothe Isthmus, and was obliged to return home and

regretted by all. CAMPBELL.—Died in Highland, Kan., April 13, of consumption, Arch. S. Campbell, aged 40 years. He enlisted at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, in Co. G. 11th Iowa, and served till the close of the war. He loved the "old boys," and was a member of Severance Post No. 191, G.A.R. He had a medal presented to him by the Iowa Legislature for being the youngest soldier from that State.

DEURY.—A. D. Drury, Co. A. 41st Ohlo, died at Orangeville, O., April 11. He was a member of McFarland Post, No. 291, G.A.R., Department of

AIKINS,-John Aikins died at Hallowell, Kan., April 8, aged 66. He served in Co. K, 28th lows. He was a member of Col. Givens Post, No. 200, Department of Kansas,
McKinney.—Comrade Isaac McKinney died at Sparta, O., April 5, aged 37. He enlisted Feb. 19,

He was the youngest member of B. T. Steiner Post, G.A.R., Department of Ohio. He leaves a widow and one child.
O'HARE.—Edward O'Hare, an old and friendless

the members were at company quarters, and by 10 veteran, died April 7 at Keokuk, Iowa. He served o'clock the organization had reported at the War Nothing is known of his relatives, but he is supposed to have two sons living. His few papers and effects are in charge of Torriance Post, No. 2,

> PHELPS.—J. W. Phelps died in Adrian, Mich., March 8, aged 74. He was born in Lynn, Conn., his mother being a direct descendant of Gen. Wolfe, who was killed at the battle of Quebec. He served in the 5th Obio Cav., having two seas and 13 nephews in the same regiment. His wife, with whom he had lived 54 years, survives him.
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> MILLS.—John D. Mills, 2d Ohio H. A., died in
> Austinburg, O., March 31, aged 56. He was a beloved and respected comrade, and a charler mem-

LETTEAR.—Chas. Lettear died at St. Paul, Minn., April 5. He was a member of Garfield Post, No. 8. G.A.R. He enlisted Jan. 13, 1861, in Co. G, 24